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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1822)

Name of Candidate	GAUTAM VIVEKANANDAN		
Medium Eng./~~Hindi~~	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1014160
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/07/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Trace the evolution of Nagara style of temple architecture with suitable examples. **(150 words) 10**

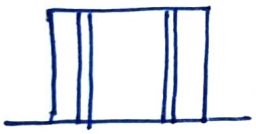
उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ मंदिर स्थापत्य की नागर शैली के विकास को वर्णित कीजिए।

The Nagara style of temple architecture began its origin during the Gupta Age. After some 3 stages of evolution the temple architecture culminated into the Nagara style (4th stage)

Evolution

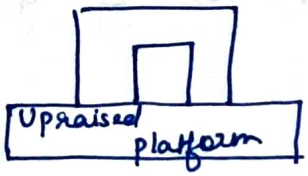
① Stage 1 : Square sanctum with flat roof.

- This was the most basic temple architecture.
- Idol was placed inside the sanctum

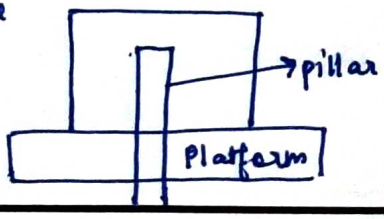


② Stage 2 : Square sanctum on upraised platform

- Here the flat roof continued
- The mandap/sanctum was built on an upraised platform



③ Stage 3 : Along with the square sanctum, a pillar was used to provide additional support



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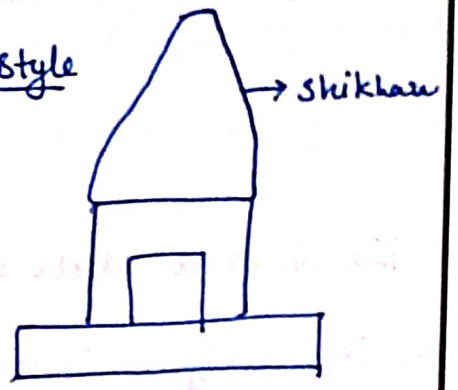
④ Stage 4: Beginning of Nagara Style

- Here the key feature was a curvilinear roof known as shikhara



→ The modern Nagara temples that we see today also have additional features such as

① Toran (gateways)
② Boundary wall
③ Mandap
④ Jagati (platform)
⑤ Amalak (circular disk)
⑥ Finial (eg: Kalash)

eg: Kashivishvanath temple

As can be seen, the Nagara architecture prominent in North India today is a culmination of years of architectural brilliance.

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2. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The cholas of South India that ruled around 6th to 8th century AD were great patrons of temple architecture. Their reign witnessed the climax of Dravidian style of temple architecture.

Dravidian style

- Evolved around the time of Pallavas
- Reached climax under cholas.
- The Vijayanagara empire further improvised

Role played by Cholas

1) Rajendra I Chola

i) He built several temples during his reign

ii) Most of his temples were dedicated to Lord Shiva.

eg: Brihadeswara temple

~~Kanchipuram~~

Gangaikondacholapuram

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② Raja Raja I Chola

i) Built the famous temple of Brihadeswara at Kanchipuram ~~at Gangaikondacholapuram~~

ii) The city of Kanchipuram was converted into a temple city market.

→ Under the Cholas, the vimana (tower) scaled new heights.

→ At one point of time the Brihadeswara temple was the tallest in the Indian subcontinent

The Cholas with their patronage and support were able to carry forward the legacy of Dravidian architecture.

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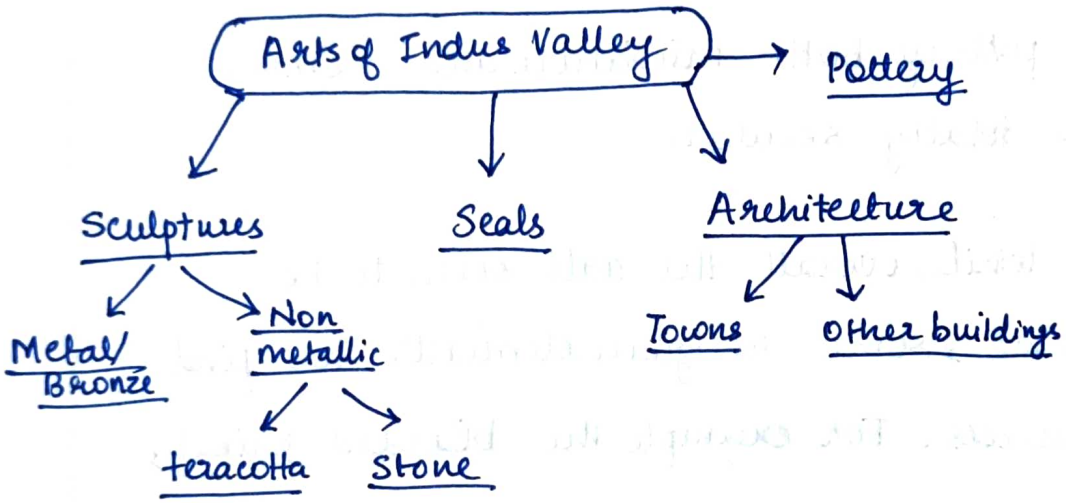
3. The arts of Indus valley were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse. (150 words) 10

सिंधु घाटी की कलाएं सौंदर्यात्मक और कार्यात्मक दोनो प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रभावों से मुक्त थीं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indus Valley civilization was the first 'urban' civilization in the Indian subcontinent. Its mature phase is generally placed between 2700 BC and 1900 BC.



Secular nature of Indus Arts

① **Sculptures**

- The most famous bronze sculpture of the dancing girl has no religious influence.
- The male torso made of red sandstone too falls in the same category
- Terracota figurines : clay carts, horse & other animals

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② **Seals**

- The most famous & abundant seal is that of Pashupati
- While many have claimed it to be a representation of 'proto-shiva', many historians deny the same.
- They term is at 'living peacefully with nature'

③ **Pottery**

- The pottery both miniature and normal were totally secular.

While, overall the arts seem to be secular, some religious elements too find occurences. For example the bearded priest, the Great bath and mother goddess sculpture.

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4. Kakatiya era witnessed development of a distinct style of architecture which improved and innovated upon the existing modes. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

काकतीय युग में स्थापत्य की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जिसने तत्कालीन प्रणालियों में सुधार और नवाचार किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

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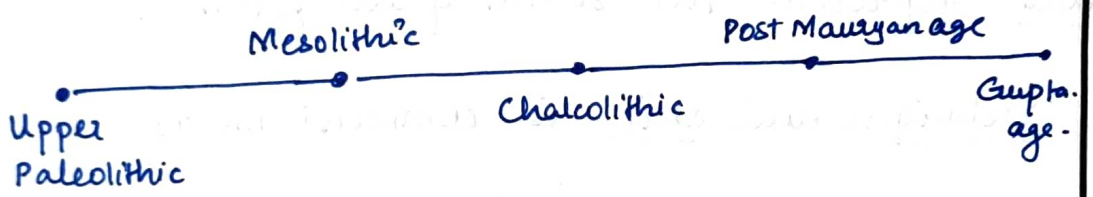
5. The cave paintings epitomize the artistry and grandeur of the Indian classical painting tradition. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

गुहा चित्रकला भारतीय शास्त्रीय चित्रकला परंपरा की कलात्मकता और भव्यता का प्रतीक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The cave paintings in India can be traced back to the Paleolithic era. The oldest surviving painting is at Bhimbetka which is approximately 30,000 years old.

Evolution of cave paintings



Artistry & Grandeur

1) The earliest known paintings are known as petroglyphs. It is a method of carving the painting into the wall.

2) The use of iron ore (haemetite) and 'geru' for mixing colours shows the artistic awareness and brilliance

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3) Throughout the evolution of cave paintings, there were a wide variety of themes that were explored eg: hunting, animals, social life, dancing, celebration

4) Later, multiple colours such as green, yellow and white were used in pictorial paintings

5) The fresco mural paintings of Ajanta and Ellora represent the zenith of cave paintings.

6) The technique and skill is commendable as the paintings appear fresh even today.

The cave paintings which are generally found throughout the Indian sub continent - Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Belan valley, Madhya Pradesh and South India, show the aesthetic quality and spirit of ancient people.

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6. What were the prominent causes behind the recurring tribal movements in the 19th century? Also, discuss the limitations of these movements.
(150 words) 10

19वीं शताब्दी में निरंतर होने वाले जनजातीय आंदोलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण क्या थे? इन आंदोलनों की सीमाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The tribal uprisings in India can be dated back to the last quarter of the 18th century. For the next 80 to 100 years there were several other instances of tribal revolts.

General Causes

1) Land Revenue policy : caused discontentment amongst the tribals who had to vacate their ancestral land

2) Interference in their culture : Tribals were against any kind of outside influence in their practices eg: Santhal rebellion, Ulghulan revolt.

3) Forest policy : This was probably the most serious threat. The tribals were denied forest rights. eg: Rampa rebellion

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4) Influx of outsiders : Due to various policies of the British, people from different regions were sent to tribal areas. This was not acceptable to the Tribals

Limitations

- (a) they were isolated revolts. (No unity)
- (b) There was no far-sighted goal.
- (c) Most of the revolts were due to individual causes. (No common factor.)
- (d) They were brutally suppressed by the British.

Although the tribal revolts did not attain much success, it played its part in arousing anti-British feeling. This was carried forward into the Revolt of 1857.

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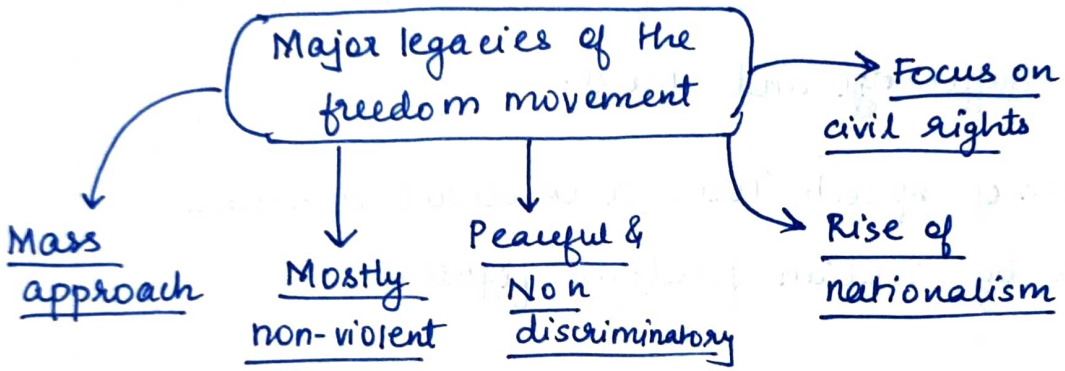
7. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian freedom movement was a long faught battle between not just Indians and Britishers, but also between two ideologies - one of suppression and one of liberty.



Focus on civil liberties

- Right from the very beginning of Indian nationalism the leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji and GK Gokhale were votaries of liberty..
- The educated middle class was greatly influenced by ideologies of the French revolution : liberty, equality and fraternity

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- During the Home Rule League both Tilak and Besant propogated the need for civil liberties.
- In the Karachi session of Indian National Congress, presided by Sardar Patel, two resolutions were passed → ① Economic policy ② Basic fundamental rights.
- These included rights for women, universal adult sufferage and more.
- Freedom of speech was a constant demand made by Indian freedom fighters.

The ideologies of our forefathers regarding civil liberties ~~are~~, beautifully found expression in the Constitution of India in the form of Part III - fundamental rights.

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8. Discuss the factors responsible for fanning communal consciousness during the Indian freedom struggle and state its consequences. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सांप्रदायिक चेतना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसके परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

While religion and religiousness were always a part of the Indian society, this started changing into communal consciousness by the modern era.

Factors

① Role played by Brithishers

- policy of divide and rule (eg: Partition of Bengal)
- communal electorates and award
- reservation on the basis of religion

② Role played by (Orthodox) Muslims

- They advocated complete disassociation from 'Hindu groups'
- Even liberals such as Sir Aga Khan were caught in this viscious trap of communalism
- Later M.A. Jinnah carried forward this policy.

③ Use of Hindu festivals to propogate national

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freedom movement made Muslims stay away

eg: Use of Ganpati and shivaji festival by Tilak.

④ Later on Hindu groups such as Hindu Mahasabha only added fuel to the fire.

Consequences

① Lack of effective Muslim participation in freedom struggle.

② Violence and communal riots led to massive loss of life & property

③ Unable to put up a joint fight against British

④ Led to partition of India into India and Pakistan.

The horror of partition was like fresh wounds on the minds of our fore fathers. Perhaps that is why they unanimously decide to form India as a secular country.

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9. Describing the Congress attitude towards the Second World War, discuss the failure of the Cripps Mission and its consequences. **(150 words) 10**
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति कांग्रेस के रवैये का वर्णन करते हुए, क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The second world war started in the year 1939. The position of congress was plain and simple. They would support the war effort only if Britishers agreed to frame constitution immediately after the war.

Timeline

Failure of Cripps Mission

1. It was sent to get Indian support in war.
2. It recognized the rights of Indians to frame their own constitution.
3. However, there was no immediate transfer of any kind of power.
4. The proposals that gave an effective veto the Muslim League were unacceptable to the INC.

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⑤ The Muslim League criticized the concept of a single union

Consequences

- It led to discontent among leaders and people alike.
- Passing of Quit India Resolution by Gandhiji
- INC launched QIM, but Britishers immediately arrested major leaders.
- INC was declare illegal, but underground activity was carried forward by efforts of Usha Mehta and Sucheta Kripalani

The failure of Cripps mission and launch of QIM was one of the last blows that the Britishers faced before having to yield to Indian aspirations.

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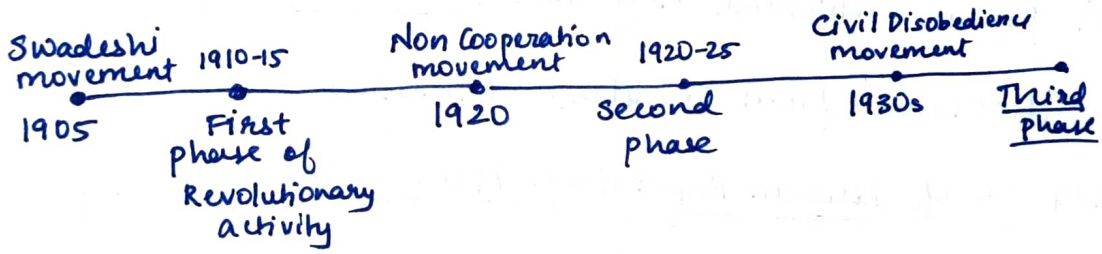
10. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded with period of revolutionary activities. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के संदर्भ में, एक स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति देखी गई जहाँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर के बड़े आंदोलन सामान्यतः क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों के चरण के साथ समाप्त हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The revolutionary spirit can be traced back to the late 19th century. However at that time it was mostly passive training. After the Partition of Bengal, Revolutionary activity turned serious and grave.

Timeline



Revolutionary activity : Evolution

① **Phase I**

- it occured after the phasing out of Swadeshi movement.
- the extremists were all jailed and the highly charged masses took up revolutionary mantle.

eg: Yugantar group, outside India - Madame Cama, Lala Hardayal
Prafulla Chaki, Bose

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② Phase II)

- After the abrupt calling off of the movement by Gandhiji.
- They were influenced by the ideologies such as socialism and Marxism.

eg: HSRA - Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev.

③ Phase III

- After the suppression of the second phase of Civil Disobedience.
- This phase involved key role of women too.

eg: School girls from Comilla, Bina Das

- Setting up of Indian Republican Army by Surya Sen.

The Revolutionary movement provided the Indians with heroes who were revered throughout the country. Inspiration and courage was drawn from them.

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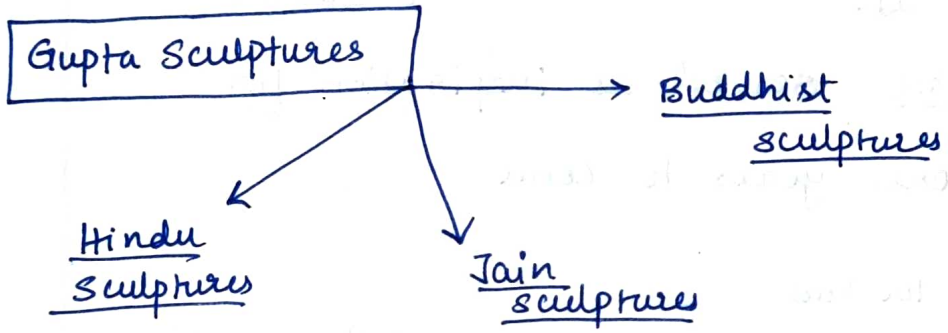
11. The Gupta sculptures not only remained models of Indian art for all time to come but also served as ideals for sculptures in regions beyond the boundaries of present day India. Substantiate. **(250 words) 15**

गुप्तकालीन मूर्तियां न केवल आने वाले समय के लिए भारतीय कला की आदर्श बनी रहीं बल्कि इन्होंने वर्तमान भारत की सीमाओं से परे अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित मूर्तियों के लिए भी आदर्श के रूप में कार्य किया। पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Gupta period lasted from about the 4th century AD till the early 6th century AD. This period is considered as the golden period for art & literature.



- It also involved evolution of temple architecture
- Cave architecture too reached its zenith under Gupta period

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As a model for future art

1) The later temples of Nagara style evolved itself from Gupta temples

2) The sculptures such as that of Yaksha and Yakshini were continued even after the Gupta period.

3) The carvings inside the caves of Ajanta and Ellora served as inspiration for many more years to come

Beyond the boundaries of India

- Sri Lanka too has elements drawn on Gupta sculptures.
- Influence of Buddhist sculptures reached East Asia as well as South East Asia
- There was significant influence in the regions of Central Asia

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12. In the context of Indian subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only academic disciplines but also the barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के संदर्भ में, संस्कृत संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसने न केवल अकादमिक विषयों बल्कि क्षेत्रों और सीमाओं की बाधाओं को भी पार किया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Sanskrit as a language started originating in the Indian sub-continent in the Rig Vedic Age. (1500-900 BC)

Transcending Academic disciplines

① Sanskrit was not restricted to learning of Scriptures such as Vedas

② In the field of science the likes of Varahamihira wrote regarding astronomy - Romak Siddhanta.

③ It was employed by dramatists such as Kalidasa - Abhijana Shakuntalam.

④ In the field of mathematics and Geography, Aryabhatta made use of sanskrit language to propogate his ideas.

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⑤ The great works in medicine - Charak samhita by Charaka and book on surgery by Sushruta made use of Sanskrit.

⑥ Even in the field of aesthetics and dance Sanskrit language was used.

eg: Bhasa, Navarasas

Transcending barriers of Regions & boundaries

① As a part of growing Sanskritisation the influence of Sanskrit was spread to the southern India too.

② Due to deep cultural contacts as well as trade contacts (as mentioned by authors such as Megasthenes) the Sanskrit culture entered the deep south too.

③ Moreover, Sanskrit language was spread even outside the Indian subcontient.

eg: South East Asia : Shailendra dynasty.

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④ In the Post Maurya period, the Shakas propogated & enriched the use of Sanskrit in Western India

eg: Inscriptions of Rudradaman, champu-kavya

⑤ It played a huge role during Bhakti movement.

As can be observed, Sanskrit as a language had near universal acceptance throughout the Indian subcontinent.

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13. While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or the other, Sangam Literature did not follow the same trend. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ अधिकांश प्रारंभिक साहित्यिक परंपराएँ किसी न किसी रूप में धार्मिक लेखन थीं, वहीं संगम साहित्य ने इस प्रवृत्ति का अनुपालन नहीं किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sangam literature is the term given to the literature that was compiled during the Sangam age between 200BC and 300AD.

Sangam Literature : around 2300 poems and over 400 poets.

Pattinenmelkinaku
- 17 major works
- compiled the earliest

Pattinenkilkenaku
- 17 minor works
- compiled after 200 AD

Secular nature

① The Sangam Literature dealt with both descriptive and didactic works.

② The descriptive works had information regarding the society, hierarchy etc.

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③ Through these works we come to know about the position of women in the society and the role of Brahmanas and other Varnas.

④ It also touched upon themes such as love, art and sexual relations.

⑤ Didactic works included teachings about ethics, polity and governance.

eg: Thiruvalluvar by Thiruvallur is considered as the first writing on ethics

Other literary traditions

a) Other contemporary traditions included Sanskrit, Jainism and Buddhist literature

b) In Sanskrit there were the Vedas, Brahmanas & Upanishads all of which were of religious nature.

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c) In Buddhist and Jain literature too the major themes were related to their religious teachings

eg: the Pitakas of Buddhism

In the aspect of theme and secular nature, no doubt the Sangama literature stands out due to its uniqueness.

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14. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.
(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Shramana tradition is the name given to the heterodox sects during the ancient time. These included the Buddhist, Jain and Ajivika.

Impact on Vedic Religion

① It revolted against the authority of the Vedic religion

② It spoke of preservation of cattle and was against the sacrifices done by Brahmanas.

③ It created a favourable climate for material growth, unlike the Vedic religion

④ It preached equality and was open to all. This led to its prominence and slowly

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Vedic religion was losing popularity.

⑤ However, the Vedic religion was able to adapt and regain lost popularity by correcting earlier vices

Emergence of Buddhism, Jainism & Ajivika

① The shramana tradition played a key role in the spread and popularity of these sects.

② The shramana tradition stood for optimum quality of life. Similarly Buddhism preached madhyama-marga (middle path)

③ It (shramana tradition) wanted growth of agriculture and hence was against animal sacrifice

↳ The Jainism sect too propogated that every living thing has a soul and therefore should not be harmed.

④ These sects were open to all and there were no caste or varna based restrictions.

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These sects were able to mobilize the support of many and became popular. However later on Jainism survived the test of time with the Vedic religion too gaining back its stronghold.

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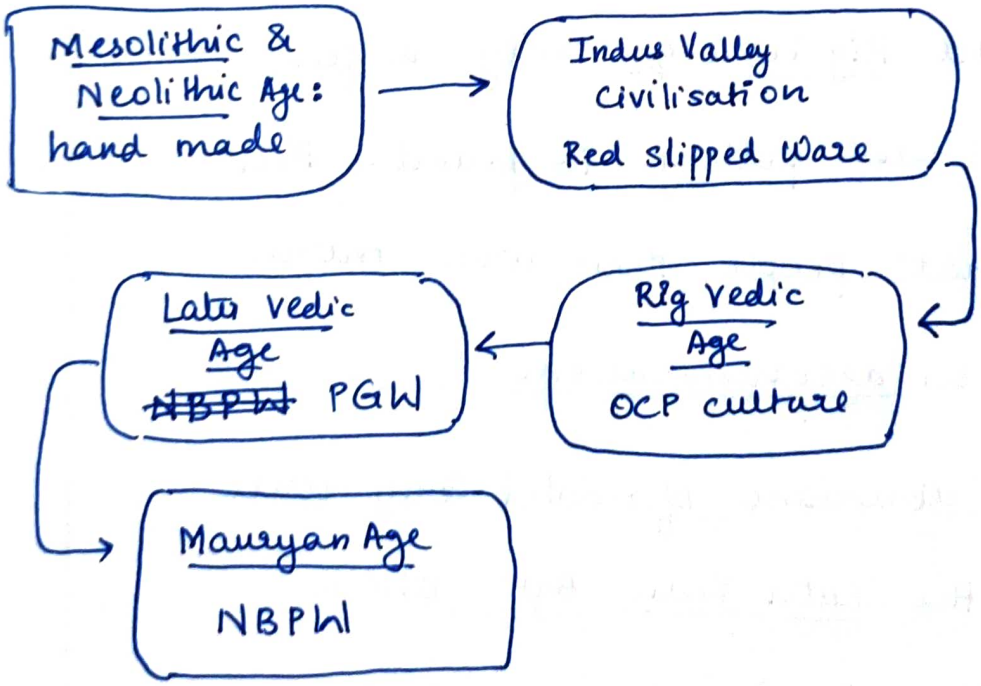
15. The evolution of various styles of pottery in India from the Indus Valley Civilisation to the later Vedic period was intricately linked with the socio-cultural life of the people. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से लेकर उत्तर वैदिक काल तक भारत में मृदभांडों की विभिन्न शैलियों का विकास लोगों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन से अनन्य रूप से जुड़ा हुआ था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pottery making is an art that has been present in India since the very origin of humans during Paleolithic Age. What began as crude hand made pottery then reached its climax during the Mauryan Age.

Timeline & Evolution



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Links with Socio - Cultural Life

① During the ~~Pot~~ Stone Age pottery was mainly used to store few grains.

② During the Indus Valley period the pottery had 3 fold purpose
- → normal pots : to store grains
- → perforated pots : to strain liquor
- → Painted pots : aesthetic function.

↳ This reflects the changing needs of the civilisation

③ During the Rig Vedic Age only a few Ochre coloured pottery is found. This shows that people then were more focused on agropastoralism

④ There is abundance of Painted Grey Ware during the Later Vedic Age which depicts the dominance of agriculture

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(5) During the Mauryan period, the finest pots were made. These Northern Black polished ware pots show the expertise and diversification of craft activities.

(6) Moreover the themes depicted on these pots such as dancing and hunting throw light on the contemporary life

Pottery making, as seen, evolved from a convenience to a craft which was practised by many guilds.

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16. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The Carnatic wars were the deciding factor between the British and the French, as to who would retain their dominance in India.

1st Carnatic War
- Cause: external - 7 year war
- Fought between French and Ruler of Madras (St. Thome)
- Consequence: Both British and French realized that small trained army could defeat huge Indian army

2nd Carnatic War
- Cause: influence of British & French in matters of local rulers - Arcot and Carnatic
- Key personalities: Dupleix, Robert Clive
- Consequence
  - smart move by Clive
  - Dupleix recalled back
  - French started losing dominance

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3rd carnatic war
- → Cause: external – War of succession in Austria-Hungary.
- → Britishers defeated French troops under Count de Lally
- → French were allowed to stay as mere traders

Why Britishers were successful?

① **Leadership** : British had several quality leaders such as Clive and Bussy and Best. where as French only had Dupleix.

② **Decision making** : British company could make quick decisions. French had to get permission from the king in France.

③ **Not much religious zeal** : The sole purpose of British merchants was to earn profits.

④ **Use of debt market** : Britishers had new banking system in place which could fund their war efforts.

⑤ **Control of Bengal** : After the Battle of Plassey

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Britishers were able to get revenue rights. This helped them in aiding war efforts in the south

⑥ Navy: Britishers learned from the best (Portugese) and in a few decades became masters of the ocean with powerful army.

These are some of the reasons why Britishers were able to succeed in India inspite of competition from other European countries

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17. It can be argued that the peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in the 19th century, were more organised and nationalistic in nature. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि 20वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलन की प्रकृति, 19वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलनों की तुलना में अधिक संगठित और राष्ट्रवादी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The peasant uprisings in India began in the 19th century itself. However before the emergence of nationalism in the late 19th century, these events were more or less isolated.

Movements in 19th century

① They were against excessive land revenue and subjugation of peasants.

eg: Ramosi peasant force

eg: Narkelberia uprising under Titu Mir

② It gave rise to first armed peasant uprisings

③ Certain dislocated small zamindars too supported these movements.

④ However, the only unifying factor was that Britishers were the common enemy.

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(5) There was no effective communication or planning, it was plain violence

Movements in 20th century.

a) They were organized and planned

eg: Champaran satyagraha
Indigo cultivators

b) Most of them were successful in achieving atleast some compensation eg: Eka movement

c) They were strategically and scientifically potrayed to garner support. eg: Tebhaga movement

d) But due to rising communal tide, it was at times affected by religious concerns

eg: Mopllah uprising

e) The socialist current in the Indian National Congress gave these movements national prominence

eg: role of Nehru and Bose

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The peasant movements came a long way from violence and suppression to peaceful movements and negotiation.

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18. In the context of socio-cultural milieu of 19th century, the contribution made by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the field of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

19वीं सदी के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के संदर्भ में, शिक्षा और महिला अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर का योगदान अतुलनीय है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was one of the most prominent socio-religious reformers ~~movements~~ in India. His contribution in various fields is massive and significant

Role in women's rights

- He wanted to empower women in all fields.
- advocated for rights of widows
- Played a crucial role in passing of the Widow Remmariage Act by Dalhousie.
- He was against the practices of sati and campaigned against them.
- He was against practices such as child marriage

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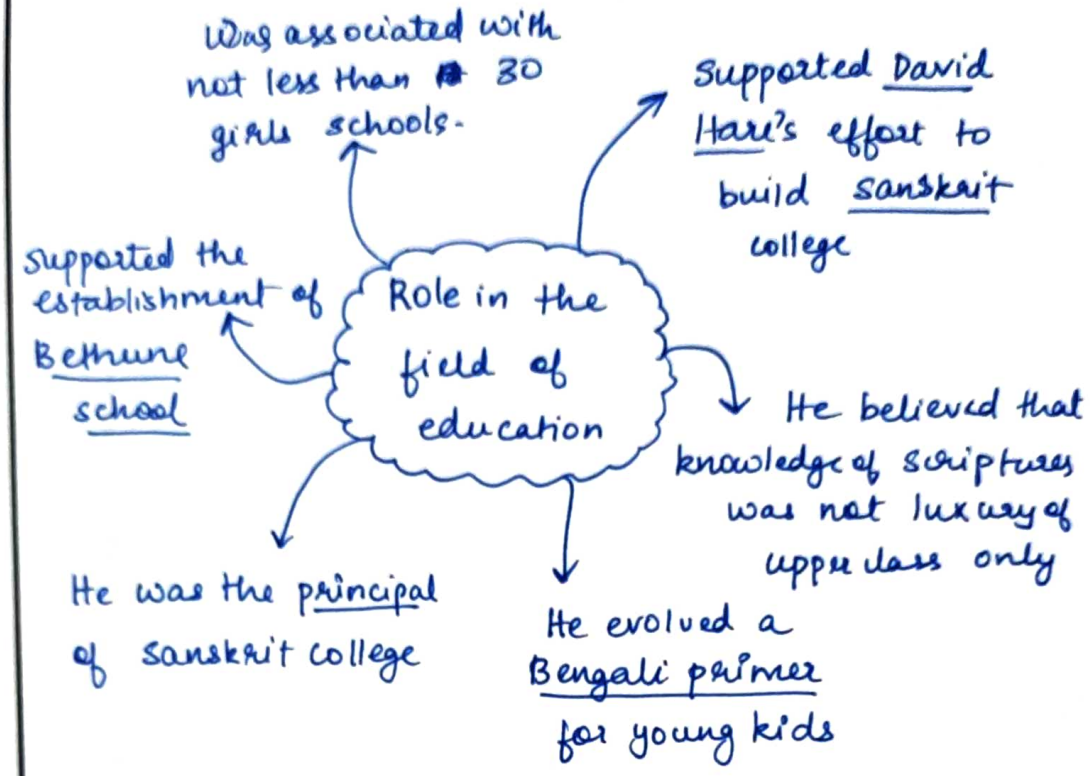

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a man of action and a stalwart of women's right and education. He was able to bring a lot of good changes both in the mindset as well as in the society.

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19. Explain the meaning of the terms Swaraj and Purna Swaraj during the anti-colonial national movement in India. Also, trace the progression of the Indian National Congress in this context. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में उपनिवेश विरोधी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान स्वराज और पूर्ण स्वराज पदों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संदर्भ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा की गई प्रगति को वर्णित कीजिए।

'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' is a phrase which is popular even today. The concept of swaraj had changed and evolved ~~out~~ over the course of time.

Progression / Evolution

① The term swaraj was ~~probab~~ used for the first time during Swadeshi movement.

② However its meaning was not clearly mentioned

For Dadabhai Naoroji and other moderates it meant self government under British

For Aurobindo and Tilak it meant total freedom and no contacts with British

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(3) Later during the Home Rule League swaraj was reflective of self government on the lines of Australia and Canada.

(4) This position of swaraj continued till 1929.

(5) In the 1929 session of the Indian National Congress the term swaraj was replaced by purna swaraj

(6) Purna swaraj : meant complete independence

(7) The session even spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses

a) civil liberties

b) economic independence

c) non discriminatory life.

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Hence the concept of swaraj underwent significant changes before finally reaching the goal of independence.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1014160

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Gautam Vivekanandan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: ~~Hindi~~/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Trivandrum

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to the government's policies with respect to revenue generation and spending (development, growth)

Income inequality in India.

→ as per World Inequality report 2022 India is one of the most unequal country.

Fiscal policy as a tool to reducing inequality.

(a) Progressive taxation ensures distributive justice

(b) spending on social security measures → health, → edu. can help in reducing poverty.

(c) Policies such as MGNREGA lead to meaningful employment + income security.

(d) The budget with forms the basis of fiscal policy is the foremost tool to ensure economic equality & justice.

(e) The poor are exempted from income tax and the corporate tax is higher.

(f) Providing for affirmative actions to reduce inequality.

(g) Adopting inclusive growth model.

Way forward → reduce burden of indirect taxation on poor

→ improve education & employment along with skill development → able citizens

Daron Acemoglu in his book 'Why Nations Fail' has highlighted the need for inclusive fiscal policy to reduce inequality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitization of Land Records (LR) refers to the use of technology to maintain a digitized database. to maintain LR.

Problems with current LR

(1) Manual entry → error prone

(2) issue of corruption & malpractice

(3) loss of LR data

(4) bureaucratic delays

Digitization of LR - Advantages.

(a) Reduce the errors in LR and safeguard the data.

(b) Reduce human intervention and keeping it to a minimum.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(c) Having fool proof locking (digital) to ensure that no malpractice occurs

(d) Saving of papers → ∴ less cutting down of trees

(e) Digitized LR are long lasting.

(f) Can ensure and act as proof of ownership
↳ which is essential fault of land reforms.

(g) With proof mechanism the incidence of cases will ↓ ∴ burden on judiciary ↓.

(h) empowering the poor, especially farmers

The recently launched SVAMITVA scheme is a step in the right direction. More effort need to be made to ensure → digital sovereignty
↓
data protection.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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The 15th Finance commission had highlighted the poor fiscal condition of states resulting in high incidence of of unsustainable debt.

Subsidy in India

- subsidy refers to some kind of price benifit or discount offered on input, products or services
- Subsidies in India are wide ranged
  - agricultural input eg: seeds
  - fertilizers eg: DAP
  - loan waivers
  - electricity eg: Delhi govt.
  - food eg: PDS

* Due to **competitive politics**
- unsustainable subsidies to win elections
- High debt
- Promises not fulfilled

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issue with subsidy / Need to rationalise in India

(i) Leads to high fiscal deficit & unmanageable debt
eg: FRBM has not been achieved

(ii) The subsidy regime is enjoyed only by a few due to → inclusion errors
→ exclusion error

(iii) May lead to Balance of payment crisis.
eg: Sri Lanka.

(iv) Satishkumar committee → revealed that 40 % of subsidies are leaked

Way forward → identify 'necessary' subsidies on the touchstone of DPSP

→ ECI statement in SC : subsidies play crucial role during disasters, pandemic

Alternatives such as Direct cash transfer as recommended by Satishkumar committee can be implemented to save 30,000 crore annually

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro irrigation (MI) is a technology which focuses on improving efficiency and reducing wastage by directly providing water to the target area → roots.

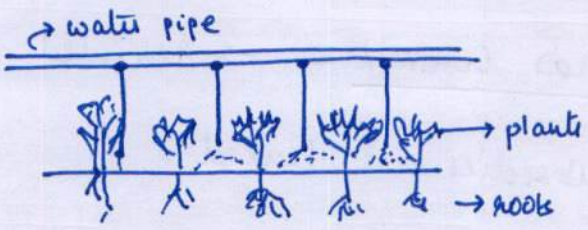

Fig: Micro irrigation (Drip)

Advantages of MI ~~vis-a-vis~~ w.r.t. Making farming profitable & sustainable

(1) efficiency of micro-irrigation is ≈ 95 %

(2) Due to targetted delivery the wastage & water requirement is ↓ ∴ cost ↓

(3) Fertilizers and nutrients can be provided

along the same water route.

(4) The possibility of agricultural runoff is greatly reduced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

- Brought in by UG to promote micro-irrigation
- government provides financial incentives to adopt microirrigation.
- World Bank has supported the project.

Benifits to farmers

- Access to cheap credit for micro irrigation
- Adoption of new & modern technology
- Doubling farmers income by reducing input costs.

NITI Aayog India@75 has suggested wide & quick adoption of microirrigation. India can learn from Israel's experience in MI.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently at COP 26 India announced its leadership to CDRI - Coalition for Disaster Resilient island states.

Pacific Small Island Development states (PSIDS)

- Include the numerous islands in Micronesia and polynesia group.
- Due to their size and geographical location they are highly vulnerable to climate change & disasters eg: Hunga Tonga

India's role in assisting PSIDS

(1) India can provide for technology transfer w.r.t climate monitoring & early warning.

(2) India due to its Multihazard vulnerability. has experience in dealing with all major aspects of climate change.

(3) India has developed monitoring systems along its vast 7000 km long coast. → can be shared with PSIDS

(4) ISRO has numerous satellites in place such as Resourcesat 1,2 ; EOS-1 & 2 that can play a role in dealing with climate change

India should take up the mantle of responsibility as a global champion and help in creating resilient islands to withstand new challenges → sea level rise, → Biodiversity loss.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Management refers to dealing with disasters in a 2 pronged approach

(i) pre Disaster – ↓ vulnerability, ↑ capacity

(ii) post disaster – Mitigation, Temporary provisions.

Disaster Management plan → MoPR

- to ensure strong grassroot presence of DM
- improve awareness of DM.
- to make DM socially inclusive
- adopting DM strategies in all development initiatives.
- linking DM with rural plans such as construction under MGNREGA and MPLADS

- Provide training to all to reduce vulnerability
- improve capacity building by focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai F/w)
- Having an institutional and organizational set up at ground level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging and disruptive technologies refers to new technologies that have the potential to create significant impact (negative) on security.

EDT

- → technologies such as → digital assets, → cryptocurrency
- → Biological, chemical & radiological warfare
- → misuse of AI/ML
- → drone technology → arms transport, → drug trafficking
- → cyber warfare

EDT & state/non state actors → security issues

(1) Due to new technologies in digital economy it is difficult to trace & curb money laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Due to UAV & drones, remote access is possible w/o risking our presence.

(3) Increased use of malware & viruses to target critical infrastructure eg: Mumbai power outage, 2021

(4) Use of AI/ML to train & recruit members for terrorism

Possible solutions
- (1) constantly evolving technological standards
- (2) maintaining constant vigil.
- (3) Integrated & Smart border management

India needs to be on its toes to deal with any EDT in coming future.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to the replete or unwanted satellites / parts of satellites and other space technologies which are floating in space.

Issues associated

(1) Risk of chain reaction - suggested by an eminent US scientist

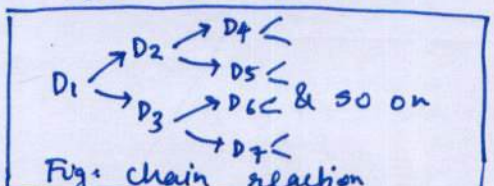

Fig: chain reaction

(2) Risk to astronaut's life. - astronauts in space are susceptible to be hit by debris

(3) Risk to satellites & space missions. - space debris being small & light weight travel at very high speed

(4) Risk of falling back - If the debris size is large, it may fall back into earth. (risk to airplanes)

(5) International space station too is at risk from debris dash.

Initiatives taken in recent times

- NETRA system by ISRO - for monitoring & early warning
- China - has introduced a burner system to collect & incinerate debris
- Various early warning systems are in place by NASA
- Japan & EU - has developed a baggage system that can collect space debris.

The world needs to come together to frame a suitable policy to deal with the serious issue of space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

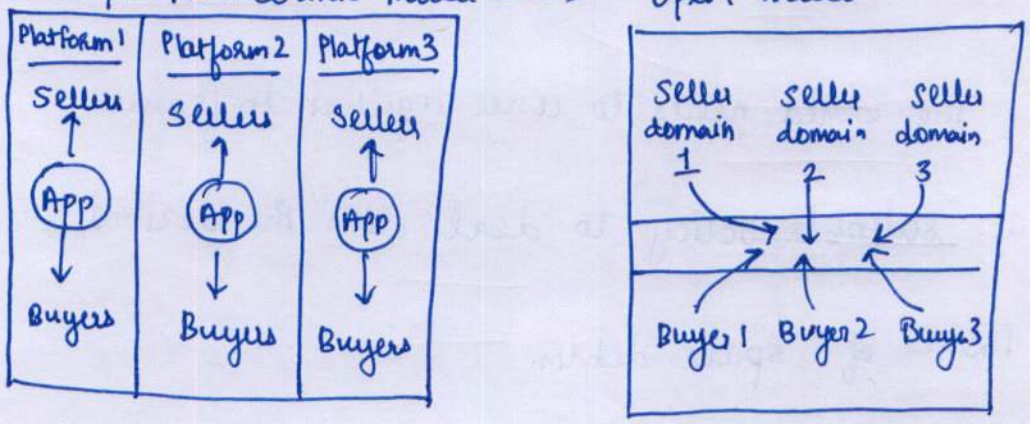
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network of Digital Commerce (ONDC) was recently launched by DPIIT (under Min. of Commerce) on pilot mode in cities such as Indore & Shillong.

About ONDC

- It is an open source platform to connect the buyers and sellers across different domain
- It is being planned on the lines of UPI

Current platform centric model → To → Open model



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Making e-commerce more inclusive & accessible.

(1) Allows level playing field for all.

(2) Helps in curbing monopolistic tendencies

(3) Being open-source it can be adopted by all & inter-operability will increase.

(4) It will be highly benificial for small retailers

Some challenges
- → Unwarranted market intervention
- → Protest by big e-commerce
- → digital infrastructure & divide
- → data protection.

India needs to have a consensus approach to make this revolutionary technology a success.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Trade Organization is the apex world body to deal with & ensure free & fair international trade.

Fisheries subsidy.

- India provides fishery subsidy mainly under the S&D box (developmental)
- It is provided for adoption of e-technology such as
  - satellite based SMS
  - weather monitoring & early warning
  - information about rich fish exploits
- These are generally attached to the boats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agreement at WTO

- To curb "harmful" subsidies - developed countries such as Australia have voiced its concerns.
- WTO ruled against India and asked India to limit the subsidy.
- It was alleged that these subsidies directly affect production and ∴ distort trade.

Concerns Raised by India.

(1) India being a 'developing' country should be allowed to support fishermen.

(2) Fisheries provide employment to more than 20 lakh people → ∴ dependence for livelihood

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) India's subsidies are aimed at empowering fishermen and not for distorting trade.

(4) Without subsidies, fishermen won't be able to adopt necessary technology.

(5) Subsidies play a crucial role in preventing harmful consequences arising out of natural disasters → cyclones, storms

WTO must openly consider India's concerns. The world must wear the lens of a developing nation to understand and cooperate with India's efforts.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The road transport sector is the most popular sector for intra-country travel as well as transport of goods.

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

- HAM refers to the combination of short term money market as well as long term capital market.
- It involves the aspect of long term finance of new infrastructure building & short term finance for maintenance and daily operations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages associated with HAM

(1) Wide resource pool to tap into for infrastructure development

(2) Flexibility in determining the choice of finance required.

(3) Reduced borrowing cost due to high efficiency.

(4) Opportunity to effectively involve the private sector for road construction.

Moderation of interest.

(a) Due to lack of mature and developed market for infrastructure financing.

(b) Lack of access to insurance for large scale

road projects such as → highways
→ expressways

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The HAM model offers an opportunity to improve the quality of road sector in India. India can learn from the experiences of Japan & USA in this aspect.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP or Minimum support price refers to the price guarantee offered by the government to the farmers for certain crops.

MSP in India

- is provided for 22 crops, for sugarcane there is the FRP system
- current MSP calculations are based on recommendations of
  - National Commission on Farmers – MS Swaminathan comm.
  - Chandra Kumar comm
- **Need for MSP in India.**
  - price support
  - shielding from price variation
  - support during distress & calamities
  - food security

→ MSP is suggested by the CACP and are accepted by the Cabinet Comm. on Eco. affairs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP → not economically sustainable.

(1) Huge cost is incurred by the state exchequer.

(2) Due to open procurement (no limits) FCI (food corporation of India) has to procure each & every grain available

(3) Already the fiscal deficit of the country is rising in recent times.

(4) MSP regime causes inflation which is harmful for growth prospects

(5) Risk of ↑ inflation → ↑ currency crisis & BoP crisis'

eg: Recent example of Sri Lanka.

MSP → not ~~agro-ec~~ agro-ecologically sustainable.

(a) Due to MSP, the crop diversification has reduced

(b) Incidence of crop rotation too has reduced → affecting soil fertility.

(c) High water intensive plants → paddy, jute, sugarcane leads to depletion of ground water.

(d) Increased fertilizer use has led to deterioration of soil quality and issues such as → run-off, water pollution

Some alternatives to MSP

- Eco-survey & NITI Aayog has suggested - Price Deficiency system (only paying the difference amount)
- Shantakumar committee recom. allowing private players to procure
- NITI Aayog suggested a Market Intervention scheme for perishable items.

MSP must be a tool only used during emergency situations. Moreover private players can be involved with necessary safeguards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and storing bufferstocks to ensure food security.

Current Bufferstock policy.

- → open procurement by FCI under the MSP regime.
- → selling it to various states @ Central Issue price
- → Remaining quantity is stored with FCI. to deal with unforseen circumstances.
- → The government has set minimum limits for buffer stocks → wheat, rice etc.
- → However in recent times, the buffer stock has been exceeding. (overflow)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overflowing foodgrains in warehouses

- **Reasons**

(i) price support - MSP regime.

(ii) variation & fluctuation in price leads to stocking of grains

(iii) For maipulation of price. and increasing profits during inflation.

- **Impact.**

(i) Exports are reduced due to stocking in warehouses

(ii) Manipulation of price → high inflation

(iii) Reduced crop diversification leads to issues such as → ↓ soil fertility
→ ↓ soil quality & responsiveness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per official reports, 70% of intl trade by volume occurs through the sea route for India. This highlights the importance of resilient ports & shipping infra.

* Recently government has asked ports to come up with Master plan

↳ Reasons

(i) to improve the overall efficiency.

(ii) capitalize on private sector for infrastructure building

(iii) Creating resilient plans & strategies

(iv) Having a participatory and consensus approach to find effective solutions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced by ports.

(1) Lack of autonomy. - Various ports are riddled with govt. & bureaucratic interference. which does not allow them to make quick decisions.

(2) High turn around time. - It is around 70 hours in India (< 24 hrs in the developed countries)

(3) Access to finance - it has to always been a challenge to raise large finance.

(4) Poor infrastructure - the technology & infra. is outdated.

(5) Very few services - such as maintenance, cleaning, warehousing are offered.

(6) Need to build green ports → to safeguard environment.

Remedial measures → blue economy.

(a) Providing more autonomy for decision making eg: Port Authorities Bill, 2021

(b) providing access to finance and roping in the efforts of private sector.

(c) Improving the infrastructure by crowding in investments for the same.

(d) focus on resilient and green infrastructure

(e) improve Multi-modal logistic availability

eg: MML park scheme

(f) Improve the services offered and reduce turn around time → skilled manpower → better coordination

India needs to improve the efficiency and performance of shipping industry to become global champions & developed country by 2047 (PM Independence day speech)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality refers to the difference in the carbon footprint of a wealthy individual compared to a poor person.

Income & Wealth inequality $\xrightarrow[\text{to}]{\text{translating}}$ Carbon inequality.

- As per the World Inequality report, 2022, top 1 % of India owns 20 % of wealth. whereas bottom half → only 17 %
- Report from OXFAM has highlighted the carbon inequality in India (intra-country)
  - Rich people consume more ∴ carbon footprint ↑
  - The wealthy have access to 24/7 electricity
  - The higher spending of wealthy leads to higher energy consumed
  - Poor do not have access to → electricity, → eff. energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of addressing carbon inequality.

(1) To have intra-country equity with respect to carbon consumption.

(2) Provide opportunities to the poor to grow and achieve their potential.

(3) To ensure distributive justice and make sure that there is 'equal protection'

(4) To reduce incidence of poverty & hunger.

(5) Provide atleast minimum average per capita energy consumption

Measures to attain Carbon equity.

(1) Carbon Tax on wealthy. – This concept has been introduced in EU

(2) Incentivizing wealthy to adopt clean technology so that the poor can

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

enforce their → 'right to exit'

(3) Provide employment support and food security to poor so that they can choose a development path eg: MGNREGA, PDS

(4) Ensure 'inclusive growth' by making the poor active participants.

To achieve equality and ensure victory of equity & economic justice, India needs to step up its efforts towards reducing carbon inequality.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides are a type of disaster which is ~~characterised~~ categorized under the 'Geo-physical' disasters by the National Disaster Management policy (NDMP), 2019.

Landslides & occurence in India

- Landslides are mass movements that occur under the influence of gravity
- Heavy rain & cloudbursts can trigger landslides
- The regions most affected by landslides in India
  - Himalayan region
  - Western Ghats

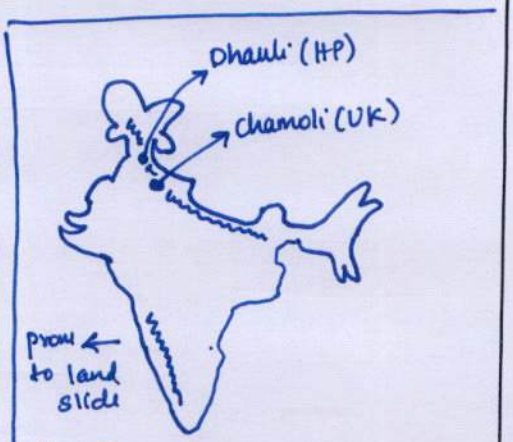
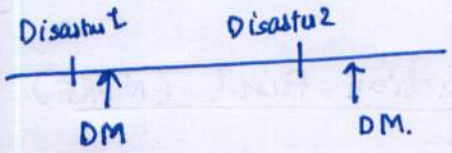


Fig: Recent landslides.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Management of Landslides in India

(1) Mainly focused on reactive approach



(2) Reasons for increased landslides.

(i) tectonic activity

(ii) unplanned construction & infrastructure

(iii) lack of quality EIA

(iv) Less adoption of technology such as GIS

(3) After the landslides focus is on reviving the old rather than moving forward to new

Lack of developmental (proactive approach)

(1) Landslides & other disasters are still considered as one-off events and ∴ no significant planing

(2) Focus is solely on post-DM no significant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

efforts are made in → capacity building
→ reducing vulnerability.

(3) The NDMA, 2005 called for creation of National Disaster Reduction Fund (NDRF) but it has not yet been formed.

(4) DM is not considered as a part of planning process due to ↑ cost w.r.t DM budgeting.

(5) Lack of awareness among → govt officials
→ bureaucrats
→ other stakeholders
regarding imp. of DM

Way forward → Sendai Framework called for Disaster Risk Reduction

→ PM's 10 point agenda. → focus on developmental approach to DM & capacity building

India needs to refocus attention on pre-DM and ∴ ↑ resilience.

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India shares a land boundary with 7 countries – Pakistan, Afg, China, Nepal, Butan, Ban & Myanmar and maritime boundary with SL. ∴ it is imperative to guard border.

Border status of India – present

- India has strict vigil along borders with
  - → China – LAC, McMohan
  - → Pak – LOC, Radcliff

Fig: India & neighbours

- India's policy with Nepal & Butan has generally been one of open borders – P-P
- With Bangladesh & Myanmar, India maintains constant watch due to 'porous nature of border'

Need for smart border management

(1) Nature of border - 'porous' which leads to free entry & exist eg: North East.

(2) To deal with issues such as drug and human trafficking. eg: golden crescent & triangle

(3) To curb the menace of organized crime

(4) To reduce and curtail the cross-border terrorism, insurgency & extremism eg: Kashmir

(4) To reduce the growing linkages between terrorism & ⟷ organized crime

(5) To safeguard India from external state and non-state actors eg: China training naxals, influence of Maoist ideology.

(6) To curb the menace of illegal refugees entering & disrupting peace eg: Rohingyas in NE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken by government

(1) Integrated Border Management policy. -

signed with → Ban, → Nepal to safeguard borders

(2) Use of technology → UAV, → drones to have constant monitoring.

(3) Use of facial recognition tools along borders to identify terrorists. & illegal refugees.

(4) Use of drones to bust the operations of cross-border insurgents.

Safeguarding borders is the primary goal for any state. India must adopt newer technologies to improve its role in this regard.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the formalization of 'illegal proceeds of crime' and mainstreaming it into the market.

Money laundering.

→ Generally follows a 3 stage mechanism
(i) Placement (ii) Layering (iii) Return

→ Tools used for money laundering include
(i) Luxury products (ii) cryptocurrency (iii) Hawala network

Linkages between globalization & money laundering.

(1) Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness of business & people → easy ML possibility.

(2) There has been increased cross-border flow of money → ∴ chances and possibility of ML ↑

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) The launderers now have access to global shell companies to achieve their goals.

(4) With rising trade & cooperations, the restrictions have been eased by countries
eg: India went from FERA to FEMA.

(5) Use of international funding for NGOs as a garb for money laundrings.

Initiatives taken

1 At national level

(i) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 was introduced & has been strengthened.

(ii) Laws such as FEMA to monitor the flow of money

(iii) Agencies such as Enforcement Directorate (ED) to curtail money laundering

(iv) Strict regulation on crypto market

(v) Higher taxes on digital assets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

2. At international level.

(i) UN convention on Money Laundering for increased collaboration & cooperation.

(ii) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has been created with main focus on preventing ML and terror financing.

(iii) Basel norms on prevention of ML

(iv) Basel has released an Anti Money Laundering Index for global countries.

Way forward
- → sharing of intelligence among countries
- → stronger vigil
- → no respite towards ML

Recently SC upheld the strong provisions of PMLA by saying that ML is equivalent to the crime of terrorism in the financial domain.

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artemis accord is an initiative that has been championed by USA to regulate the peaceful use of missions on the moon & outer space.

Artemis program

- → Members : USA, Canada, JAXA etc.
- → However – India, Russia, China, France and EU as a whole have not joined the program.

India's past assumptions

- India assumed that outer space will only be used for peaceful purposes.
- India stood for sharing of research benifit and cooperative exploration.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Why is there a need to review past assumptions

(i) Issue of space weaponization has become a major challenge eg: DART mission

(ii) Possibility of space being utilized as the next front for war.

(iii) Emerging challenges → space debris
→ new ISS

How can India contribute ?

(a) By taking up leadership in new issues such as space debris

(b) Building meaningful relations by active participation at the global level.

(c) Increased collaboration with other national space agencies eg: NISAR – NASA & ISRO

(d) Having a strong voice against the weaponization of space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's stand on Artemis accord

- Lack of clearly defined principle
- No clear mechanism for consensus
- lack of participatory approach

Way forward

- demand participatory & consensus approach
- respect different perspectives
- involve all major space leaders.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK